

# The State Journal

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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## FEBRUARY—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

### Weather Indications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—For Kansas: Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday; north-west winds.

The closing sentence in Albert Griffin's new book is as follows: "The destinies of the Republic party are in the hands of the present congress—what will it do with them?"

The estimated cost of completing the Nicaragua canal is \$111,000,000. The proceeds of the pending bond sale would just do it. Why not apply the money that way? There is no other real use for it.

CONGRESSMEN CURTIS and Broderick know enough to respect the will of the people, and they will be in public life when Blue, Calhoun, Long, and others have been forgotten.

THE STATE JOURNAL'S suggestion of Judge S. R. Peters for chief justice is arousing enthusiasm all over the state.—Hutchinson News.

Isn't it, though; there is grave danger that Mr. Sampson will be forced onto the bench in spite of his screams.

The reference made by Senator Tillman in his recent great speech to the "endless chain" mentioned by the president as "a contrivance with thieves at one end and dishonest officials at the other to rob the American people" appears in the light of current events to be not far from a true statement of the case.

So it seems that Wichita is greater than the state of Kansas after all and the liquor prosecutions have been abandoned because of the impossibility of securing convictions. In the face of the positive evidence of violations of the law the jury acquits without leaving the box. This fact will probably be construed as a point in favor of Governor Morrill. He said the law couldn't be enforced in the face of an adverse public sentiment and now it will be considered as proven.

ONE of the latest contributions to the cause of "honest money" is "The Key-note" by Albert Griffin, formerly of Kansas. The keynote, according to the author is to "substitute honest money for fictitious credit." The work, according to the title page, has for its object "an appeal for genuine money from a Republican standpoint." The subject is treated under the following general heads: "Cause and Cure of Panics," "Real Money and Standards," "The Golden Vampire," "The Silver Cornucopia," and "What Must We do to be Saved." The book is a volume of 443 pages and treats the whole currency question in a thorough and exhaustive manner, presenting the history of currency legislation in a concise and tangible form. There is not much in it new to the student of the subject but the facts are collected in a form which will render the book invaluable for reference and throw on the subject all necessary light for the uninformed. The man honestly desirous of arriving at the truth can obtain from its pages what it would take him months or even years to search out for himself. After going over the history of the currency, the author arrives at the conclusion that the present monetary and industrial troubles arise from the fact that there is not enough "real money" and that there is too much "fictitious money" produced by the banks. The remedy therefore is stated to consist in "more good money and less fictitious bank credit." To bring about this change the immediate restoration of silver is suggested and the issue of all paper currency by the government. The process by which government money is to be placed in circulation is treated in an intelligent and commonsense way. The book should be in the hands of every friend of the tolling masses. It is published by S. L. Griffin & Co., Philadelphia or Topeka in paper cover 90 cents.

In an editorial article justifying the now famous speech of Senator Ben Tillman the St. Louis Post Dispatch quotes Secretary Carlisle and others. The article appears under the caption of "Tillman and Others" and is as follows:

Except in giving it a personal application, how does the speech of Senator Tillman differ from the arraignment of the financial conspiracy by Carlisle, in

the house of representatives on February 21, 1878, when he said:

"According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation and otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age."

"The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world."

What has Senator Tillman done but point to the abettors of what Mr. Bright of Tennessee in the Forty-fifth congress condemned, when he said: "Aye, sir; it was a fraud that smells to heaven. It was a fraud that will stick in the nose of posterity, and for which some persons must give an account on the day of retribution."

To what else did Senator Tillman call attention, but to that colossal crime to which the special committee of the house on the cause of agricultural depression in March, 1895, referred when it reported that "class legislation of the worst character encumbers the statute books and has been carried on to the detriment of agriculture and its dependent industries for thirty years, culminating in the crime of the age, the demonization of silver in 1873."

As John Clark Ridpath, in the current number of the Arena, says: "Words are inadequate to describe the profundity and criminality of that scheme."

It was done by a turn of Shylock's wrist, so adroit, and, one might say, so devilish, as to be indescribable in the phraseology of this world."

It is because they feel the effects of the crime and would fix the responsibility for it that so many people today applaud blunt-spoken Ben Tillman.

## THE RATE NOT THE SAME.

A Difference of 17 Cents Between New York and Galveston Corn Rates.

The state board of railroad commissioners has notified the various railroad companies doing business in Kansas that unless they do something immediately to bring relief to the farmers of Kansas in respect to the corn rates, which were recently advanced, the matter will be appealed to the interstate commerce commission.

In a letter written to the railroad commissioners, General Attorney M. A. Low of the Rock Island says the charge for the recent advance in rates was just to make the Galveston rate the same as the New York rate, is untrue. He says the rates from Wichita to New York is 49 cents per hundred, and from Wichita to Galveston is 32 cents per hundred.

## TO SOLVE GRAIN QUESTION.

Cattle Exempt From Taxation in Grant County, Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Feb. 10.—The people of Oklahoma have advanced a new idea that will in a measure solve the grain transportation question. The commissioners of Grant county have passed a resolution exempting feeding cattle from taxation.

This was done for the purpose of inducing Texas cattlemen to bring their cattle there to eat up the surplus grain of that county, and thus avoid its shipment to eastern points and giving the railroads the profit.

### Light on a Dark Mystery.

There is an organization in Boston known as the Society of Psychological Research. The other evening at one of the meetings a certain person, said to possess remarkable occult powers, volunteered to give an exhibition, which offer was gladly accepted by the society. The "professor" was a woman, slightly built, with pallid cheeks and dark wavy hair.

One of the members, while not particularly skeptical, thought he would try a little experiment on his own account, so before going to the meeting he provided himself with some pieces of phosphorescent paper that in the dark lit up like a glow worm. This he tore into small pieces and just before the lights were extinguished contrived to place three or four bits of the paper on the "professor's" head. Then he sat down and waited.

When the room was dark the "professor's" cranium emitted a pale light, visible to every one in the room but the "professor" herself. In a few minutes the phenomena began, but, strange to relate, when a tambourine in one corner of the room began to sound, the illuminated head was there also. This the moving about of the operator could be easily traced. The suppressed mirth told the "professor" something was wrong, and when the light was turned on and the paper discovered the remarks made were far from spiritual. There were no more manifestations that night.—Boston Post.

### Sealing Doesn't Pay.

More than half the schooners that composed the San Francisco sealing fleet last season have already gone out of the business, and it seems generally agreed among the seamen there that the sealing business is dead so far as San Francisco is concerned. Last January thirteen vessels left San Francisco to hunt seals. Only four will leave this year, and several of the schooners which went sealing last year are now fitting out to cruise after otters—a more precarious, but, if successful, a much more remunerative business than catching seals.

### Telegraphs of the World.

One of the leading publications devoted to the news of the electrical world has been pains to gather statistics from official sources regarding the extent of the telegraph system of the world, the figures being brought up to December 1. The total length of telegraph lines in the world is 904,761 miles, and the total miles of wire used on the same 2,682,583, or enough to go around the globe at the equator over 107 times. The total miles of line in the United States January 1, 1895, was 190,303, with total miles of wire 790,792.

### At the Hub.

Boston is a great musical as well as intellectual center. One of its papers says of a sermon last Sunday: "The spiritual lesson it bore was pointed and enforced by an eloquently rendered organ solo just at its close."

## GREATEST OF TRUSTS.

J. Pierpont Morgan's New Deal in Coal.

### COAL ADVANCED 35 CENTS PER TON

As a Starter by the Trust—Controls Over \$2,000,000,000 of Capital.

A new trust, greater, richer, stronger, more important than any other trust now in existence, has been formed and actual operations begun.

Involving thousands of miles of railroad and more than \$2,000,000,000 of capital of the Vanderbilts and J. Pierpont Morgan, it is far ahead of the wildest dream of wealth and monopoly which the late Jay Gould ever conceived. J. Pierpont Morgan is the master spirit and originator of the new trust, the magnitude of whose operations makes the profits of a gold mine seem insignificant and trifling. The anthracite coal mining and railroad companies sold last year 46,000,000 tons of coal at an average wholesale price of \$3.08. It is proposed by the new trust to raise the price to \$4 a ton. On decreased production an increased profit of \$38,000,000 is assured and will be divided among 11 companies. It is easy to estimate what a per capita tax this means upon the country.

The great Coal Trust began operations by advancing the price of coal 35 cents a ton. This increase is only the first step, but it means over \$15,000,000 increased cost to consumers and an even greater profit to the trust, as many railroad and selling agents are to be dispensed with.

The permanency and success of the trust are not doubted by the most skeptical in Wall street, because the companies which have broken every previous record in the coal business are now absolutely controlled by Mr. Morgan or the Vanderbilts. The new trust is a giant, compared to which the Standard Oil, the Sugar, the Tobacco and the Leather trusts are mere pygmies. A. McLeod, during his meteoric career as president of the Reading railroad and coal mines, tried to form such a trust five years ago, but the New Jersey legislature annulled his lease of two rival companies, and J. Pierpont Morgan finished his career by shutting him out of New England and forcing the securities McLeod had pledged to carry through his Boston and Maine deal on to the market in a panic.

Now more than 90 per cent of the Reading railroad stock has been deposited with Mr. Morgan for reorganization and a voting trust created for five years. The Reading railroad and its mines have thus passed into an alliance with capitalists whose board of directors are all so closely commingled and intermingled that their board meetings might be held simultaneously in a single room without conflict or confusion.

The magnitude of these interests since the monopoly of anthracite coal mining has now been added to the enormous railroad interests already centralized is so vast and far-reaching that bankers and railroad men cannot estimate its ultimate effect.

Excluding bonds, the new coal and railroad trust stands for nearly \$1,900,000,000 capital and 24,530 miles of railroad. This capital stands for 2 1/2 times the entire bonded debt of the United States. Here is a list of the leading companies, with their mileage and capital stock. There are many smaller companies controlled absolutely by the Morgan-Vanderbilt interests:

Company	Mileage	Capital stock
New York Central.....	819	\$170,000,000
Lake Shore.....	1,449	100,000,000
Canada Southern.....	456	34,000,000
West Shore.....	496	61,000,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	623	49,000,000
Cheapeake & Ohio.....	1,350	100,000,000
Michigan Central.....	45,000	45,000,000
Reading.....	1,170	254,000,000
Delaware & Hudson.....	385	40,000,000
Erie.....	2,240	22,000,000
Ontario & Western.....	477	72,000,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	900	29,000,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	843	83,000,000
Chicago & Northwestern.....	4,373	200,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	6,109	155,000,000
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis.....	2,304	100,000,000
Beech Creek Coal.....	198	11,000,000
Total.....	24,530	\$1,902,000,000

The advance in the price of coal made by the trust is the first step. It is proposed soon to go on and cut the rate more for coal than last year's prices.—New York World.

## EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 6.

How to Tell by a Fixed Rule the Day of This Anniversary.

Easter Sunday this year falls on April 5, and Shrove Tuesday, the close of the carnival season in France and in the Latin countries, falls on Feb. 18.

The establishment of the Christian festival of Easter, typical of the resurrection of the Lord, was a matter of much controversy in the church for centuries, but was finally established by the Gregorian calendar adopted by the Roman church in 1582, and Easter is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21, which date is the beginning of the ecclesiastical year.

Therefore the earliest date upon which Easter may occur is March 22. If the full moon should fall on March 21, Easter is the following Sunday. The latest date upon which the festival may fall is April 25. In 1761 and 1818 Easter fell on March 24, but that will not occur again in this or the next century. In 1895 it fell on April 26 and will do so again in 1913.

### Salvation Army to Invade Chinatown.

The Salvation Army will erect a fort and begin a campaign in Chinatown, San Francisco. It will be in charge of Captain May Jackson, a young woman who has been a Salvationist many years and can speak the Canton dialect. "The Chinese like anything noisy," she says, a fact relied on to engage the attention of the Celestials, so that Captain Jackson can get an opportunity for using her persuasion.

### What Congress June 22.

The executive committee of the American Whist League, which has been in session in St. Louis, has completed its business and adjourned. All of the last day the committee was kept busy arranging for some of the matches to be played next summer. It was decided to hold the congress in Brooklyn, beginning June 20 and ending the 27th.

### It Certainly Does Kill.

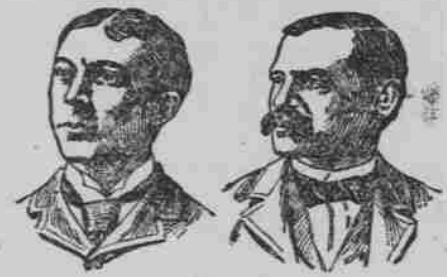
One of the questions before the Ohio legislature is the substitution of electricity for the halber in capital punishment. The certainty with which a dangling wire kills has quieted the discussion about criminals surviving the application of several thousand volts.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## WILLISON AND ELLIOTT.

The Candidates For President of the League of American Wheelmen.

On the eve of the annual assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, which meets at Baltimore on Feb. 10, the political pot is being boiled quite furiously. There is a decidedly spirited contest for the office of president of this great organization of cyclists. A number of prominent wheelmen have been mentioned in this connection, but the contest has now narrowed down to Archibald C. Willison of Maryland and Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts, and the fight promises to be the hottest in the annals of the organization.

Mr. Willison is the present head of the league, having been elected president at the last annual assembly on Feb. 18, 1895. He now seeks a re-election. His home is



A. C. WILLISON. STERLING ELLIOTT.

In Cumberland, Md., where he was for a number of years the business manager and editor of the Baltimore City News, a leading Times. His most noteworthy piece of work as a newspaper man was done during the flood at Johnstown, Pa., in 1889, being the first correspondent to enter the stricken town. He retired from journalism in 1891, and organically devoted to the Maryland Hardware company, of which he became president. He has been a member of the Maryland board of L. A. W. officers six years, in each of which he was delegate to the national assembly. In 1894 he was elected first vice president of the league, succeeding to the presidency in 1895, without material opposition.

Mr. Elliott, who aspires to succeed President Willison, is the editor and publisher of The L. A. W. Bulletin, the official organ of the league, which is published in Boston, where Mr. Elliott resides. He is a writer of recognized ability, and known as the poet laureate of the cyclists. He is now chief counsel of the Massachusetts division and has been elected to the position of wheeling and its interests. He is a man of action, of enthusiasm, of originality, and his ambition is to double the membership of the league.

To the average wheelman, who is not on the inside of league politics, it is a case of "How happy could I be with either were I 't'other dear charmer away," as the feeling prevails that, no matter how the issue is finally decided, the affairs of the league will be in good and capable hands.

## WITH THE WHEELMEN.

Several daily cycling papers are published on the continent of Europe.

Sir Julian Pauncefote was an interested visitor to the New York Cycle show.

Somebody has figured out that there are 876 different kinds of bicycles manufactured in America.

Soft balls stand less chance of being crushed than extremely hard balls, and also wear more evenly.

Mayo, one of the crack tandem team of Mayo and Saunders, is now racing at an indoor track in London.

Municipal governing bodies out in Arizona have a penchant for prohibiting women from wearing bloomers.

Overriding is a frequent cause of insomnia, while the same annoying trouble is often completely cured by cycling in moderation.

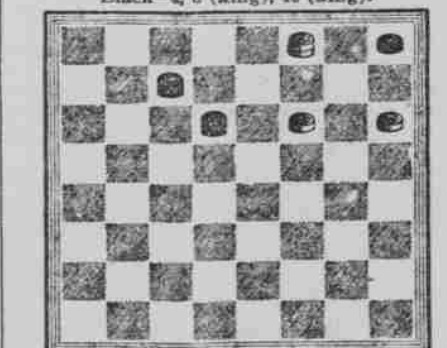
Polo playing on bicycles is becoming a popular sport with New York wheelmen and matches between rival club teams are frequent occurrences.

### Zimmerman to Leave the Track.

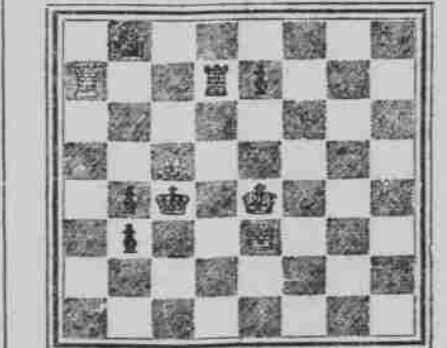
W. J. Zimmerman, the manager of A. A. Zimmerman, the bicyclist, says that his racing days will end when he leaves Australia. Zimmerman had malaria fever in Ceylon and has not since been in his old form. It is stated that upon his return to this country he will manage a bicycle factory at Freehold, N. J. He is president of the company operating the works.

## CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 559. Black—4, 6 (king), 10 (king).



White—3 (king), 11, 12. Black to play and win. Chess Problem No. 339. Black.



White to play and make in four moves. SOLUTIONS.

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Checker problem No. 559: | Black.       |
| 1. 17 to 13              | 1. 9 to 5    |
| 2. 5 to 1                | 2. 6 to 2    |
| 3. 1 to 6                | 3. 2 to 10   |
| 4. 13 to 9               | 4. 10 to 14  |
| 5. 6 to 2                | 5. 14 to 18  |
| 6. 10 to 6               | 6. 18 to 12  |
| 7. 12 to 8               | 7. 12 to 16  |
| 8. 6 to 1                | 8. 16 to 20  |
| 9. 11 to 7               | 9. 8 to 10   |
| 10. 3 to 6               | 10. 10 to 14 |
| 11. 8 to 10, and wins    |              |
| Chess problem No. 339:   | Black.       |
| 1. B to R5               | 1. E to Q8   |
| 2. B to R4               | 2. P-Q6      |
| 3. B x P ch, etc.        |              |
|                          | II           |
| 2. K1 to B5              | 1. B to K5   |
| 3. P-Q6, etc.            | 2. B-Q6      |

## THE RUSSIAN EMBASSADOR

M. Kotzebue Comes to Washington After Long Diplomatic Experience.

Washington society is said to be much pleased with M. de Kotzebue, the newly appointed Russian ambassador, who has recently arrived. In the first place his name is much easier to pronounce than that of Prince Cantacuzene, whom he succeeds. In the next place, he is not only a polished diplomat, but an accomplished society man, with a beautiful wife and an interesting family. Mme. de Kotzebue did not accompany her husband, as she is ill in Russia, but she will probably arrive before the winter is over, and then it is expected that the Russian embassy will be a more lively place than it was under the regime of the prince, who, while being a refined and able diplomat, did not care much for social gaieties.

Ernest Charles de Kotzebue is about 57 years old and comes from a prominent and powerful Russian family. He is a very wealthy man and has vast estates in the Baltic provinces. His grandfather was a famous Russian naval officer and was one of the first foreigners to enter Japan. M. de Kotzebue himself has had some naval experience, having served for three years as a midshipman, but his wife persuaded him to enter the diplomatic service. He became an undersecretary in one of the foreign legations and has held some important posts. He is a privy councillor and chamberlain, and his last mission was as Russian minister to the court of Wurtemberg. It is understood that he exchanges places with Prince Cantacuzene, who is his cousin, at the latter's request. The new ambassador speaks English with no perceptible accent. His daughter, who is the wife of Count de Rehbinder, is a tall, beautiful blond, and his son is an officer in the Russian army who has just married a very pretty Russian girl. His son accompanies him as secretary.

HERMIT, SCIENTIST, PHILOSOPHER. Dr. Oswald Has a Moving Commission From Nature to Find Out Quir Things. Many readers of scientific and popular magazines are familiar with the writings of Felix L. Oswald, but few persons know who he is or where and how he lives. Even the editors with whom he has business dealings or the

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Many readers of scientific and popular magazines are familiar with the writings of Felix L. Oswald, but few persons know who he is or where and how he lives. Even the editors with whom he has business dealings or the



publishers who print his books would not know him if they met him, although his peculiar manuscript, written with violet ink in a crabbed but legible hand, would at once be recognized in almost any sanitarium in the country. Dr. Oswald is now living quietly in Louisville, but it is probable that his residence there is only a temporary one, as he spends most of his time far away from the haunts of men. Besides being a writer he is a hermit, scientist and philosopher.

Dr. Oswald was born in Belgium about 50 years ago, but he was graduated from a Russian college, and for many years has been roving about the earth, always with his eyes wide open and pursuing some sort of scientific study or investigation. He was educated as a physician, but turned his attention to natural philosophy, and it was this science that led him to become a wanderer. He is a most prolific and versatile writer and finds a ready sale for his articles. He has visited all sorts of out of the way places and wrote a series of most entertaining articles entitled "Summerland Sketches: or, Rambles in the Backwoods of Mexico and Central America." Many of his writings deal with the laws of health, and he is regarded as something of an authority on this subject. His stories of animal life are always very interesting, for he writes from personal observation. To him have been revealed many of the secrets of nature and whether he is writing about the habits of snakes or presenting a new theory concerning climatic changes he is always entertaining. One of his best known books is "Physical Education; or, The Health Laws of Nature."

A few years ago Dr. Oswald was living on the top of a mountain in Tennessee. For ten years he tramped over the Smoky mountain range, selecting various peaks as a location for a humble cabin, which is all the home he asks for. He generally lives hermit fashion, cooking his meals over an open fire, Indian style, and sleeping on a bed of boughs.

### Honoring Her Heroes.

Japan does not mean to forget her heroes who perished in the late war with China. Statues of the chief military and naval officers will be erected in the imperial palace.

### Clogged by Cels.

A mass of cels weighing 500 pounds clogged the water wheel which runs the electric plant of Riverhead, N. Y., and the town was in darkness for several hours.

## CLAIRETTE SOAP.



### Served Him Right

"You can take that soap right back and change it for Clairette Soap. I would not use any other kind."

Every woman who has ever used

## CLAIRETTE SOAP.

knows it is without an equal. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, St. Louis.

H. K. BROOKS. (Established 1875.) G. W. BROOKS.

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The only place in the city where you can get a complete power plant from a steam engine to a set collar from stock.

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## R. L. COFRAN, PROP.

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## No. 2 Smith Premier.

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## Ingleside Benefit.

Feb. 11-12. Grand Opera House. Feb. 11-12.

## THE MIKADO

80—Society Young People—80.

FULL ORCHESTRA. FULL ORCHESTRA.

Admission: 75, 50, 25 Cents.

## "HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH SAPOLIO

### GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Best Way to Get There is Over the

The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of gold there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made. To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. Through Pullman sleepers and chair cars. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of J. P. Rowley, city ticket agent, A. T. & S. F. R'y., Topeka, Kan.

Smooth as silk is the way our collars feel now. Peerless Steam Laundry, 112 and 114 W. 8th.

### The Mikado.

Change your mind and come to "The Mikado," Feb. 11 and 12. Bring the children too. Admission 75c. and 50c.

### Athletic Contests. World Champion ship, El Paso, Texas.

Santa Fe Route.

For this extraordinary meeting the Santa Fe will make a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets sold February 8-9-10-11-12; also El Paso to the City of Mexico and return \$20.00. The lists of events are—Peter Maher vs. Bob Fitzsimmons for heavy weight championship of the world. George Dixon vs. Jerry Marshall, for feather weight championship of the world. Joe Walcott vs. S. E. Collins, for welter weight championship of the world. Jack Everhardt vs. Horace Leeds, for light weight championship of the world. Also bull fights at Juarez, near El Paso. For particulars see J. P. Rowley, City Ticket Agt., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kan.

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